

Figure 2

Phyllidia pustulosa Cuvier, 1804
from Seto, Kii, Japan (drawn by K. Baba)

A: Living animal (collected on September 4, 1964) from dorsal side
B: The animal from the ventral side (length 47mm)
a - anus

being composed of 2 to 4 (or 3 to 6, depending on the specimen) smaller, subconical tubercles which are partly united together. Near the mantle margin the tubercles are mostly isolated. The ground-colour of the back is deep black. The tubercles are paler, and generally assume a pinkish white tinge. The rhinophores black; the sole whitish except for the darker median part; the oral tentacles tipped with dark. As it is usually the case in the family, the animal is capable of producing a grayish white film of mucus from the surface of the back.

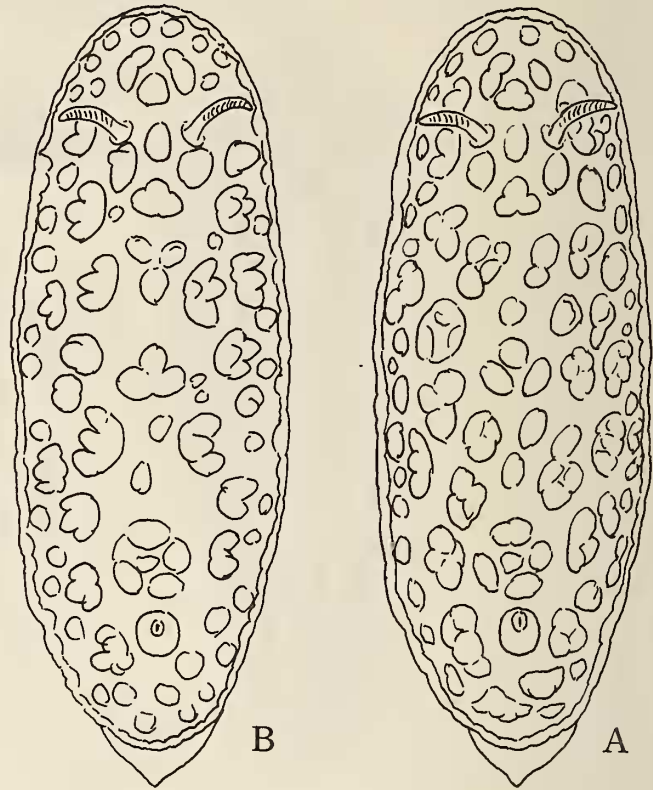


Figure 3

Phyllidia pustulosa Cuvier, 1804
from Seto, Kii, Japan (drawn by K. Baba)

A: Living animal (collected on August 15, 1962), length 30mm
B: Another living animal (collected same time), length 35mm

Remarks: The configuration of the back produced by the distribution of simple and compound tubercles varies partly according to different specimens and partly due to the state of contraction of the body and the tubercles as well. A single specimen known from Ishigaki-shima of Okinawa (June 25, 1934) was referred to *Phyllidia pustulosa* by BABA, 1936.

3. *Phyllidia ocellata* Cuvier, 1804
(Japanese name: Kiiro-iboumiushi)

(Figure 4)

Main Synonymy:

Phyllidia ocellata. PRUVOT-FOL, 1956: 62-63; fig. II. Ed-

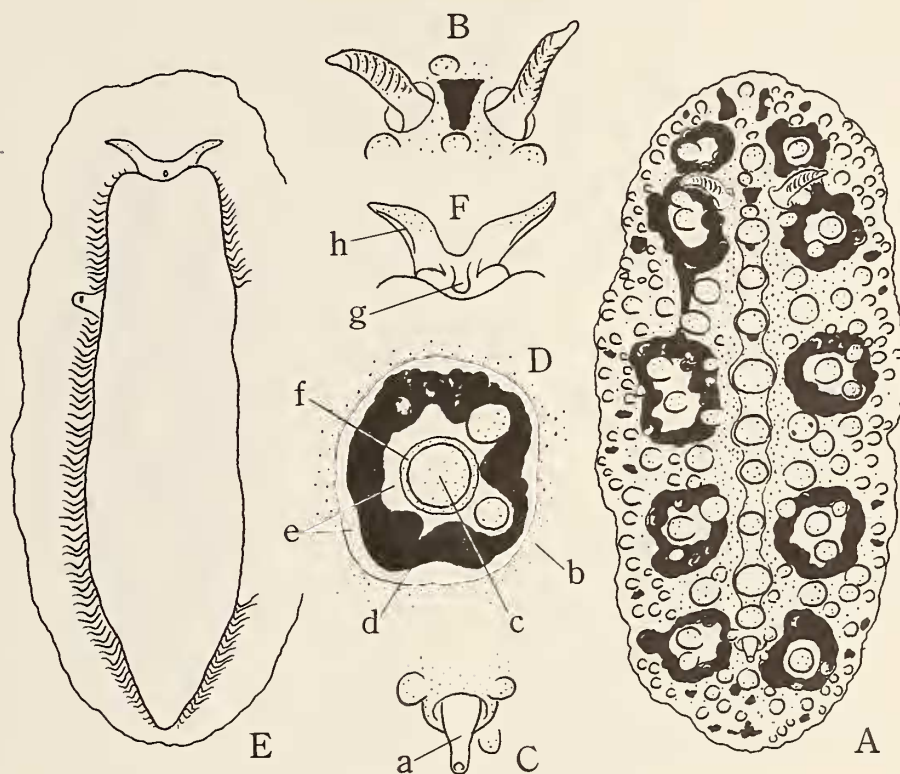


Figure 4

Phyllidia ocellata Cuvier, 1804

from Seto, Kii, Japan

(drawn by K. Baba)

- A: Living animal from dorsal side, length 45 mm
 B: Rhinophoral region
 C: Anal region
 D: A lateral tubercle encircled by a black ring
 E: Ventral view of the animal
 F: Oral region
- a - anus b - deep yellow ground-colour c - central tubercle
 d - black ring e - bluish white areolae
 f - yellow ring around the base of the tubercle
 g - mouth opening h - grooved oral tentacle

MUNDS, 1972: 77 - 79; fig. 2. - Seychelles

Phyllidia tuberculata Baba, 1930: 117 - 118, 124; plt. 4, figs.

1a - 1d. - Tateyama Bay

Phyllidia japonica Baba, 1937: 310 (name change). BABA,

1949: 72, 157; plt. 29, fig. 108. - Sagami Bay

Distribution: Indian Ocean (the type locality); some stations of the south-western Pacific. The localities of this species in Japan are as follows: Tateyama Bay; Sagami Bay; Seto, Kii (this paper); Amakusa; Sado Island (collector: Dr. I. Usuki); Toyama Bay (collector: Mr. T. Abe); and Ogasawara Islands (collector: the Fisheries Faculty of the Miye University).

Material Examined: One specimen collected from Seto, Kii, June 13, 1962.

Brief Description: Length of the body 45 mm. Back with several (about 5) longitudinal rows of warty tubercles, the median row extending from between the two rhinophores to the anus forming a discontinuous ridge. The species *Phyllidia ocellata* is especially distinct in the possession of large black rings which lie, in the present specimen, in 5 pairs along the sides of the back. The centre of the black ring is occupied usually by a single tubercle that is opaque white at the top and yellow at the base. The majority of the other tubercles on the median part of the back are

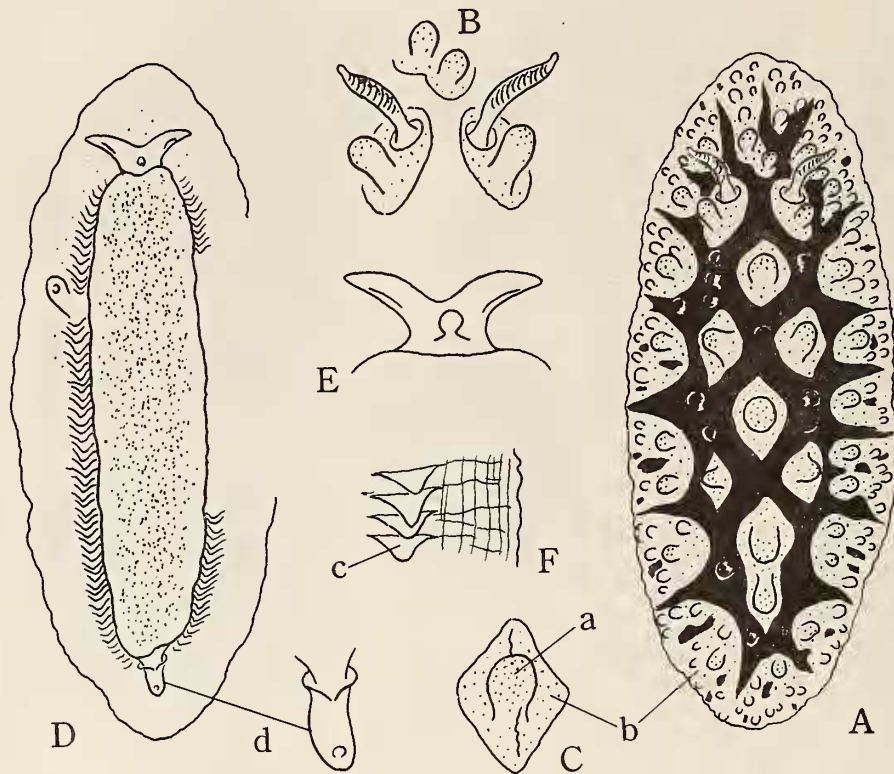


Figure 5

Fryeria rueppelli Bergh, 1869
 from Seto, Kii, Japan (drawn by K. Baba)

- A: Living animal from dorsal side, length 35 mm
 B: Rhinophoral region C: A mid-dorsal tubercle
 D: Ventral view of the animal E: Oral region
 F: Underside of mantle
 a - yellow top b - bluish white ground-colour
 c - gill lamellae d - anus

opaque white, and they stand out prominently against the general ground-colour of deep yellow. The rhinophores are orange. Sole dark gray. Oral tentacles tipped with yellow.

Remarks: *Phyllidia baccata* Pruvot-Fol, 1957 (from Mauritius), *P. multituberculata* Boettger, 1918 (from Aru Islands and Madras) and *Phyllidiopsis carinata* Eliot, 1910 (from Seychelles) have also been referred to *Phyllidia ocellata* by recent authors.

4. *Fryeria rueppelli* Bergh, 1869
 (Japanese name: Furieri-iboumiushi)

(Figure 5)

Main Synonymy:

- Fryeria rueppelli*. BERGH, 1875: 663 - 669; pl. 16, figs. 5 - 10.
 - Red Sea
Phyllidiella pustulosa. EALES, 1938: 110 - 111; pl. 1, fig. 4.
 - Red Sea